Type.—Adult male, field number 2602, Delacour and Greenway collection (VII Expedition en Indo-Chine); Pic de Langbian, near Dalat, Annam, March 14, 1939; in Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Measurements of type.—Wing 83, tail 45, tarsus 17, bill (from base) 14 mm.

Material.—Three specimens including the type, and two unsexed topotypes of *S. solangiæ*.

Remarks.—Further field study will determine the relationship of *S. solangiæ* to *S. frontalis*. It is not improbable that the species is a form of the latter which breeds at higher altitudes.

A new Race of Skylark from South Kiusiu.

The Marquis Yamashina sent the following description :—

After having compared fifteen specimens of Skylarks from Kagoshima Prefecture with seventy-five specimens of *A. a. japonica* from other localities in Japan I have found that the former group differs (as mentioned below) from the latter; therefore I propose to name it

Alauda arvensis kagoshimæ, subsp. nov.

Description.—Similar to *A. a. japonica*, but the black stripes on the crown are broader and more sharply defined. Five out of the fifteen specimens examined have the streaks almost equal to that of the widest individuals among *A. a. japonica*, but the remaining ten have the stripes decidedly wider and more intensive than those of any specimen of *A. a. japonica*.

Type.—Male adult, no. 24918 in Yamashina Collection. Sakurajima, Kagoshima Prefecture, 21. x. 1917.

Measurements.—Male, female adults. Wing 88–101, tail 52–64, exposed culmen 12–14 mm.

Distribution.—I should restrict the range of this new subspecies to Kagoshima Prefecture, but intermediate characters are sometimes found among the specimens from warmer but more northern countries, such as Fukuoka Pref. (rarely), Shizuoka Pref., and Kanagawa Pref.

Remarks.—It has been long considered that *A. a. arvensis* and *A. a. gulgula* have been looked upon as distinct species owing to their different wing formulæ. *A. a. arvensis* occupies the north, and migrates into *A. a. gulgula* country during winter ; the latter appears to be sedentary. Hartert rightly considered them as subspecies to each other in his book, Abh. und Ber. Zool. und Authr. Mus. zu Dresden, 1922, p. 19.

The present new subspecies geographically occupies the southernmost *A. a. arvensis* group in Japan, while in Formosa *A. a. gulgula* group are met. The new race has the intermediate wing formula of the former two species. The variation in the length between fourth and fifth primaries are also smaller among the birds from Fukuoka, Shizuoka, and Kanagawa compared to the typical *A. a. japonica*, which shows 3–5·5 mm. instead of 4–7 mm. in that of the latter.

A. a. japonica sometimes migrates in winter to Kagoshima Pref. and the Riukiu Islands, and I have examined those migrants in Prince Taka-Tsukasa's collection from Kagoshima Pref. and three more in Dr. Kuroda's collection taken in the Riukiu Islands.

It is now necessary to restrict the type-locality of *A. a. japonica*. Those birds collected by Siebold and described by Temminck and Schlegel very likely came from either southern Hondo or northern Kyushu, but nothing is known about its precise locality, so I propose to restrict the type-locality of *A. a. japonica* to northern Hondo in order to avoid complication with my new form.

It is remarkable that the wing formula of this new subspecies is intermediate between those of *A. a. sala* and *A. a. japonica*, which is indicated by the following table :—

	Variations of length between 4th and 5th primary. mm.
A. a. lonnbergi	6·2–11
A. a. quelpartæ (synonym : *nigrescens*) ..	4–7·2
A. a. japonica	3–7
A. a. kagoshimæ, subsp. nov.	2·7–4·7
A. a. sala (synonym : *wattersi*)	1–2·5